

Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol 2, No. 22.

QU'APPELLE, ASSIN., APRIL 7, 1887.—SIX PAGES,

Price Five Cents

LESLIE GORDON,
Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer,
Commissioner for Manitoba, &c.
Agent for Canada North West Land Co.
and Qu'Appelle Town Site.
Fire & Life Insurance. Money to Lend.
QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T.

R. DUNDAS STRONG, B. A.
Late of Supreme Court, England,
Notary Public,
Advocate for North West Territories,
Solicitor, &c.

Money to Lend. Fire, Life and Accident
Insurance effected.
QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T.

W. SYME REDPATH,
Advocate, Notary Public,
Issuer of Marriage Licenses
and Insurance Agent.
Box 42.
Office over Beauchamp's Store,
QU'APPELLE, N.W.T.

W. T. THOMPSON, D. T. S.
Dominion Land Surveyor and
CIVIL ENGINEER.
QU'APPELLE STATION.

G. S. DAVIDSON,
Licensed Auctioneer
For the North West Territories. Sales con-
ducted on the shortest notice. Arrangements
can be made at my office, or at the
Procurers Office.
QU'APPELLE.

J. H. MACCAUL,
Agent for
Fire, Life, Accident, Guarantee, Marine
and Carriage Insurance.
QU'APPELLE, N. W. T.

DR. W. G. KEOWNS,
SURGEON DENTIST,
REGINA.
Will visit, professionally, Qu'Appelle, on
the third Monday and Tuesday in each
month.
All work guaranteed satisfactory. Charges
moderate.

QU'APPELLE
Stove & Tin Depot.
E. WISMER.

While returning thanks for past pat-
ronage, would direct attention to a
large stock of
STOVES AND TINWARE.
My Stores are from the best manufac-
turers, and were selected to meet the re-
quirements of the Northwest trade.
QU'APPELLE STATION.

New Spring Goods!
OF
Boots and Shoes,
For Everybody!

I PURPOSE using nothing but the very
best material and in selling these goods
at reasonable prices. We are confident you
will receive satisfaction.

Porpoise Laces in Stock.
CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY.
—TERMS CASH—
S. H. COLLINS.
QU'APPELLE, N. W. T.



Public Notice,

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor
has this day been pleased to order that
Sitting of the

SUPREME COURT

of the North West Territories for the 4th
District of Western Assiniboia shall be
held at the Town of Regina, in the said Dis-
trict, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the
following days, to-wit:

Monday, 28th March, A.D., 1887.
Monday, 27th June, A.D., 1887.

By Command,
A. E. FOIGET,
Secretary.
Lieutenant-Governor's Office,
Regina, 28th March, 1887.

New Millinery and Fancy Store.

MISS A. McRAE
has opened out a well assorted stock of
first-class

MILLINERY,
FANCY GOODS, Etc.,
in the premises lately occupied by Dr.
Caribou.
QU'APPELLE ST., QU'APPELLE.

JOHN B. MILLIKEN, & Co.
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

Harness & Saddlery

WHIPS,
CURRY COMBS,
HORSE BRUSHES,
BELLS,
BRANKETS,
SPURS,
TRUNKS,
VALISES,
ETC., ETC., ETC.
Qu'Appelle, Nov. 25, 1886.



NOTICE

To Millers and others in the
North-West Territories and
in Manitoba, west of the
First Principal Meridian
only.

SEALD TENDERS, accompanied by
One Hundred Pound Samples, and en-
dorsed "Tender for Flour," will be received
at the mid-wintered Indian Agencies, in
the North-West Territories, up to noon of
Friday, the Twenty-ninth of April, 1887.
Agent, Agency.
H. Martineau, The Narrows, Lake Manitoba
J. A. M. Smith, Birch
J. J. Campbell, Moose Mountain.
A. McDonald, Crooked Lakes,
W. S. Grant, Assiniboine Reserve.
P. J. Williams, File Hills.
J. B. Lash, Macleod's Reserve.
H. Keith, Teaspoon Hills.
J. M. Rose, Prince Albert.
J. A. Mackay, Battleford.
G. G. Mann, Union Lake.
J. A. Mitchell, Victoria.
W. Anderson, Edmonton.
S. B. Lumsden, Peace River.
W. Packington, Blood Reserve.
M. Begg, Blackfoot Reserving.
W. G. Bellandier, Narrows Reserve.

Forms of tender, giving full particulars
relative to the quality, quantity and price
of delivery of the flour required, may be had
on application to any of the above named
Agents, from the Department of Indian
Affairs, Ottawa, or from the Indian Com-
missioner for Manitoba and the North-West
Territories, Regina; and no tender will be
entertained which is not made out on one of
these forms.

Each tender must be accompanied by an
accepted cheque, approved by the Indian
Agent for the District, for at least five per
cent of the amount thereof, which will be
forfeited if the tender declines to enter
into a contract based on his tender when
called upon to do so, or if he fails to fulfil
his contract to the satisfaction of the De-
partment. If the tender prefers to do so,
he may deposit with the Agent, in lieu of an
accepted cheque, the notes of any Chartered
Bank in Canada to an equal amount.

Cheques or cash tendered to the Agent
accepted will be returned, but a cheque de-
posited by a successful tenderer will be re-
tained until the satisfactory completion of
his contract. Each tenderer is required to
show in his tender the full value of all the
flour which he is prepared to deliver under
contract, or his tender will not be entertained.
Each tender must, in addition to the sig-
nature of the tenderer, be signed by two
sureties acceptable to the Department, for
the proper performance of the contract.

Tenders will be entertained for a portion
or for the whole quantity of flour required
at any given point.
Tenders residing near one Agency but
desiring to tender for delivery at another
Agency further distant, may deposit their
tenders and samples for the most distant, at
the nearest of the Agencies specified above,
or with the Indian Commissioner at Regina.
Samples of flour will be returned, if de-
sired, to unsuccessful tenderers at their ap-
plication, and the sample submitted by a
successful tenderer may be retained by him
as a delivery on account of his contract.

In all cases where transportation may be
only partial by rail, contractors must make
proper arrangements for their flour to be for-
warded at once from railway stations to the
destination in the Government Warhouse
at the point of delivery.
The lowest, or any tender, not necessarily
accepted.

N.B.—The Superintendent General of
Indian Affairs will accept tenders for the
delivery of the flour above mentioned, from
millers and others in the North-West
Territories and throughout Manitoba.

By **YANKO CHIST,**
Deputy of the Superintendent General
of Indian Affairs,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 20th February, 1887.

Correspondence,

(Our columns are open to all provided the
subject matter is of public interest, and
proper language is used, but in no case do
we hold ourselves responsible for the op-
inions expressed by correspondents.)

MR. DAVIN'S SPEECHES AT THE ST. PATRICK'S BANQUET.

To the Editor of The Progress.

Sir: With reference to Mr.
Davin's letter in the last issue of
the Progress and the Regina
Leader on the above subject, and as
the reports in question are written
by me without the assistance of
notes of any description. I beg to
say that the report as published in
the Progress fully conveyed to
your readers the sum and substance
of that gentleman's speeches on the
occasion. This assertion particularly
regarding the allusions to the
Hon. E. Blake will I am confident
be fully confirmed by those present
who had the pleasure of listening to
Mr. Davin.

Mr. Davin and others of my in-
timate acquaintance are perfectly
aware of my opinions regarding the
vexed question of "Irish Home
Rule." I need scarcely say that
they are diametrically opposite to
the sentiments put forth in "the
speech of the evening." Regarding
Hon. E. Blake, I know nothing be-
yond, as well as I can recollect of
having had only one of his many
prosperous speeches since my residence
in Canada, now going on 17 years,
under these circumstances it's not
at all likely that "the reporters"
mind colours the account of the
speeches.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
R. McMANUS.
Qu'Appelle, April 2nd 1887.

MR. G. L. DODDS' LETTER.

To the Editor of The Progress.

Sir:—The report of our Wolsley
meeting as published in the columns
of your paper dated the 31st March,
make Messrs. Thomson, Snow and
Phillips to be "three of a kind" in
their opinions on politics and temper-
ance.

While I am conspicuous for my ad-
vanced and original views on both
these questions, I do not mean to take
exception to the report as a whole;
still I think your reporter might have
stated a little more clearly the posi-
tion I took in regard to this all ab-
sorbing topic, "The Temperance ques-
tion."

With your permission I will give
the readers of your paper my views on
the question which at the present
time is agitating the minds of the
people in every province from the At-
lantic to the Pacific ocean. We have
two powerful elements contending,
one for a general license system, the
other for prohibition.

Now, Sir, I hold that our North-
West Territories' Act is the best pro-
hibitory liquor law on the statutes of
Canada, better by far than the Crooks,
Duncan or Scott Acts. Does it ob-
ject? Echo answers, no! My opinion
is that a change is demanded, and we
may as well prepare to meet it. Will
we open up the flood gates by giving
these Territories a general license sys-
tem? Are the people ready for pro-
hibition? I think not. Then I sug-
gest that with a view of reconciling
the two great parties and placing the
most intricate question on some de-
finite basis, as a temperate man,
and in the best interests of temper-
ance, vested rights, and who are keep-
ing open comfortable hotels, the privi-
lege of selling good brewed beer, man-
ufactured in these Territories, with a
test of one-sixth and not more than
one-tenth spirits such as the Milwau-
kee brewed beer; but that this ques-
tion be submitted to a vote of the
people. The North-West Territories'
Act could be amended so that beer
could be admitted on condition that it
be brewed in the Territories, then this
would encourage the growing of bar-
ley which will always be a sure crop in
our short seasons. Our millers would
be put on the same plane with those

in Manitoba where they have brew-
eries, the farmers would find a ready
market for their barley, the brewer
would pay a revenue into our terri-
torial fund that would come back to
the Agricultural Societies. The hotel
keeper would pay a license that would
be a supplement that would help to
run our Local Assembly. I have no
doubt but the introduction of good,
wholesome beer would curtail the
quantity of strong drink brought in
through the permit or smuggling sys-
tems and do away with the injurious
mixtures that men are drinking now,
which is nothing more or less than
creating an appetite for strong drink.

I find that our public men are slum-
ming this knotty subject; they told us
some time ago that when we would
get representation that this matter
would be settled. Now we are told by
the same men that when we get re-
sponsible government it will be in the
hands of the people.

I am in favor of the permit system,
with the above suggested amendment,
to remain as it is until we see what
Eastern Canada will accomplish by
way of prohibition.

Yours respectfully,
G. L. DODDS.
Wolsley, April 5th, 1887.

To the Editor of The Progress.

Sir: When the smaller towns of
the N. W. T. are doing their best to
succeed and grow substantially with-
out any reliance or dependence on
booms or such methods for advance-
ment, one would suppose that promi-
nent residents of such towns would
endeavor to place their own particular
interests in a good light before their
Ontario friends and particularly cap-
italists seeking investment.

The case I wish particularly to bring
before your notice is one that interests
me and the inhabitants of your neigh-
boring town of Port Qu'Appelle.

I am the owner of a house and lot
in that town, and wishing to sell to a
capitalist in Ontario, I showed him
with a copy of the town paper to
find the names of prominent citizens
with a view of obtaining an independ-
ent valuation of my property. Unfor-
tunately for the town he selected two
of the most prominent citizens, well
informed as to values etc. who were
interested in the rental on said prop-
erty, and although one was fully
aware of the amount of tax the Mu-
nicipality had levied on the property,
submitted a valuation of less than
one half the assessed value.

I ask you is this fair to property
owners when cliques arrange the whole
affairs of a town (and strange to say
both independent (?) valuers only
varied a few dollars) and do not
fairly represent values when requested
as possibly such value might be detri-
mental to their own personal interests
or to the interests of the cliques to
which they belong.

Apologizing for occupying your
valuable space, as my honor was
intrenched I feel considerably warm
on the subject, and ask your readers
opinion thereon.

Believe me, yours truly,
FR. QU'APPELLE PROPERTY OWNER.
Toronto, March 30th.

WE WONDER

—Who drank the cider?

—What was the trouble when he
cried?

—Why he shaved off his mous-
tache?

—Where the Irish landlord got
his blackthorn?

—How many gentlemen will
dress in calico for the ball?

—How many more aspirants
there will be to become Miserable
Nincompoops Worse Confounded?

If the ladies attending the
calico ball will, after it, as a cus-
tomary, hand over their dresses to
the committee of the ball for dis-
posal, and what disposition they
would make of them?

—Mr. S. H. Caswell is out with
a new announcement in reference
to spring and summer goods and
styles in the tailoring line.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

The first bulletin of the Canadian
Experimental Farm at Ottawa, dis-
tributed in 1886, under the "Act re-
specting Experimental Farm Stations,"
has been sent us. As set forth in the
Act, the stations are to test the relative
value and adaptability to climate of
different breeds of stock, to study the
production of butter and cheese, to ex-
periment with new grains, vegetables
and fruit, and distribute surplus seeds
of the best plants among Canadian
farmers, to analyze foods for domestic
animals and mark their digestibility
to determine the best trees for timber
and shelter, to investigate plant dis-
eases, and seek preventives against
the ravages of insects, to ascertain
the vitality and purity of seeds, and
to conduct other researches tending to
improve Canadian agriculture.

The experimental farm at Ottawa
is the central farm for the Dominion
and covers 460 acres of ground over-
looking the city of Ottawa and only
three miles from the Parliament build-
ings. Although it passed into the
hands of the director, Mr. Saunders,
only a few days before winter set in,
some ploughing has been done, under-
growth cut down, much stable manure
secured, and a large glass case for ex-
perimenting on seeds been construct-
ed. Correspondence has been opened
with England, Russia, Japan and the
United States, and seeds and fruit
trees have been obtained for testing
their adaptability to the Canadian
climate.

So much the department has done,
and it is to be hoped that it will con-
tinue to be looked upon by farmers as a
familiar friend and adviser. Agricul-
ture is the foundation of a nation's
wealth, and I. Edison's reported dis-
covery of artificial food for the con-
stantly increasing population of the
world is a truth that the farmer must
never look to the farmer for his subsist-
ence. In Canada as yet careless cul-
tivation will reward the farmer, to
fertile in the soil, but in some parts of
our country, where farming has long
been carried on, there are signs of ex-
haustion which must be overcome by
scientific treatment. To farmers
owning worn-out land the experi-
mental farms will be of great advantage,
as they will show them how to bring
back the soil to its original fertility.
Again, some soils will nourish one
kind of crop while they will starve
another kind; and although farmers
acquire from their own farms a know-
ledge of the crops best suited to each
kind of soil, it is well to know just
what crops are best suited to every
variety of soil. Such knowledge is
especially valuable to immigrants
from European countries, who by con-
sulting the officers of our experimental
farms will be told at once what crops
are best suited to the locality in which
they intend to settle.

In addition to this, farmers will by
the aid of these experimental farms be
able to keep themselves posted in the
progress of agriculture in various parts
of the world, and to obtain new vari-
eties of seeds and trees that have been
proved to be suited to our climate.
It is believed that Canada may expect
much good from a closer intercourse
with Russia, a country much like our
own and the eastern granary of
Europe.

Every farmer in Canada may avail
himself of the experimental farm.
He has the right to send to the farm
samples of any seed of which he may
desire to know the germinating power.
Small seeds will have the proportion
of impurities in them told. Samples
should be done up carefully in two
wrappers, the inner bearing the name
of the seed and the outer bearing the
address, "Experimental Farm, Otta-
wa, Canada." There is no postage on
the package, provided it does not ex-
ceed the postal limits for such pack-
ages. However, we advise all who
are interested in the new farms to
send their names and address to the
Experimental Farm at Ottawa, and
ask for a copy of Bulletin No. 1,
which will be sent them gratis. —Mon-
treal Star.

—Mr. T. L. Bray, of Wolsley,
knows the value of advertising, and
that THE PROGRESS is a good medium.
See his mammoth advertise-
ment in which he sets forth the
advantages he offers in his general
store at Wolsley.

The Qu'Appelle Progress

Is Published every Thursday

At The Progress Printing Office; in the Town of Qu'Appelle, Assiniboia, Canada.

Subscription price: \$1.00 per annum, in advance; single copies 5 cents. The rates for our advertising space by contract are as follows:

	One	Three	One
	week.	month.	year.
One column	\$10.00	\$15.00	\$35.00
Half column	8.00	10.00	25.00
Quarter column	5.00	7.00	15.00
Three inches	3.00	5.00	10.00
Two inches	2.00	4.00	8.00

Business cards \$1.00 per month payable quarterly.

The above rates do not apply to auction sales, entertainments, tenders, meetings, legal notices, or anything of a transitory nature. Transient advertisements 10 cents per line first insertion, 5 cents per line each additional insertion. Yearly advertisements allowed to be changed monthly, if offered \$1.00 will be charged for each additional change.

Business locals, 50 cents for first twenty-five words, 2 cents for each additional word.

The publisher reserves the right to refuse to insert advertisements of a questionable or objectionable character.

Address, JAMES WEIDMAN, Qu'Appelle Station, Assin. E. J. WEIDMAN, Proprietor.

NORTHWEST APPOINTMENTS.

Mr E. L. Wetmore, of Fredericton, N. B., has been appointed Judge of the Superior Court of the Northwest Territories, and will be located at Whitehead, the center of the Judicial District of East Assiniboia. Mr. Peter King, has been appointed sheriff and Mr. O. Neff, of Moosemin, clerk of the court. It appears that the newly appointed sheriff is an Ontario man, and the question arises as to the wisdom of that class of immigration to the Northwest. When there were but few people in the country and government appointments were first made, of course officials had to be sent up here, but now that there are men among us who have helped build up the country and are well qualified to fill such positions excepting the judgeship, the Government should hesitate before appointing men from the East. With the gentleman himself we have no fault to find, but the appointment should have been made from among our own people. Because the electoral district of East Assiniboia gave Mr. W. D. Perley, M. P., a majority of 726 in the recent election, the Administration need not think it is a political preserve to which can be transplanted outside appointees without a protest being raised. We can tell the Government that there are not 726 more Conservatives than Reformers in East Assiniboia, but that some of this large majority was gained through the personal popularity of our newly elected representative. To Mr. Perley, therefore, the people look and expect that he will protect their interests, and in future insist upon all appointments being made from among themselves, and that if eastern men have to be provided for, they will be sent to some other district than East Assiniboia.

The Rat Portage Progress which was established by the editor of the Qu'Appelle Progress, has been given a new name, and is now called The News. Since the business passed into the hands of the present proprietors, its political and temperance views have undergone such a change that the friends of true Progress can only rejoice at the proprietors dropping the name which they have trailed in the mud.

Henderson's Northwestern Ontario, Manitoba and Northwest Territories Directory and Gazetteer for 1887 is a well bound volume of nearly 800 pages. It contains a fairly accurate list of the names of all residents and business firms from Port Arthur to the Rocky Mountains. It is a valuable work for business men.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

It is proposed to establish in London as a memorial of the fiftieth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, an Imperial Institute for the United Kingdom, the Colonies and India. The service which such an Institute would render to all parts of her Majesty's dominions is ably set forth in a speech delivered by His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales at St. James Palace, on the 12th of January, last. We take the following from his speech:

"My proposals are that the Imperial Institute should be an emblem of the unity of the Empire, and should illustrate the resources and capabilities of every section of her Majesty's Dominions. By these means every one may become acquainted with the marvellous growth of the Queen's Colonial and Indian possessions during her reign, and will be enabled to mark, by opportunities afforded for contrast, how steadily these possessions have advanced in manufacturing skill and enterprise step by step with the mother country. A representative institute of this kind must necessarily be situated in London, but its organization will, I trust, be such that benefits will be equally conferred upon our provincial communities, as well as upon the Colonial and Indian subjects of the Crown. It is my hope that the Institute will form a practical means of communication between our Colonial settlers and those persons at home who may benefit by emigration. Much information and even instruction may beneficially be imparted to those who need guidance in respect to emigration.

No less than 16,000,000 persons from all parts of the kingdom have attended the four Exhibitions over which I presided, representing Fisheries, Public Health, Inventions, and the Colonies and India, and I assure you I would not have undertaken the labor attending their administration had I not felt a deep conviction that such Exhibitions added to the knowledge of the people and stimulated the industries of the country.

I therefore commend to you as the leading idea I entertain that the Institute should be regarded as a center for extending knowledge in relation to the industrial resources and commerce of the Queen's dominions. With this view it should be in constant touch, not only with the chief manufacturing districts of this country, but also with all the Colonies and India. Such objects are large in their scope, and must necessarily be so if this Institute is worthy to represent the unity of the Empire.

Though the institute does not engage in the direct object of systematic technical education, it may well be the means of promoting it, as its purpose is to extend an exact knowledge of the industrial resources of the Empire. It will be a place of study and resort for producers and consumers from the Colonies and India when they visit this country for business or pleasure, and they, as well as the merchants and manufacturers of the United Kingdom, will find in the collections, libraries, conference and intelligence rooms, the means of extending the commerce and of improving the manufacturing industries of the Empire. I trust, too, that Colonial and Indian subjects visiting this country will find some sort of social welcome within the proposed building. The Institute will thus be an emblem, as well as a practical exponent, of the community of interests and the unity of feeling throughout the extended dominions of the Queen."

We also append a letter from His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest Territories:

Sir: You are aware that it has been determined to celebrate the Fiftieth Anniversary of Her Majesty's Accession to the Throne by the establishment, in London, of an Imperial Institute for the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India, as a permanent commemoration of the Jubilee Year of her reign, and that

NEW SPRING GOODS!

Just Received.



A large and splendid assortment of
ENGLISH, IRISH & SCOTCH TWEEDS,
HALIFAX TWEEDS,
DOESKINS,
BROAD CLOTHS,
PILOT CLOTHS,
ETC., ETC.

Imported specially for the

Tailoring Department,

Where they can be made to order in the very LATEST STYLES. This Department has already become noted for its Excellent Goods, Splendid Fits and Good Work.

N-O-W I-N S-T-O-C-K,

HATS AND CAPS in all the newest leading styles, also Ready-made Clothing and Gents' Furnishings in great profusion.

S. H. CASWELL, — GENERAL MERCHANT, QU'APPELLE.

Qu'Appelle, April 2, 1887.

C. C. BAILEY & CO., — PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS.

A SPECIALITY: ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING DONE. FINE WATCH REPAIRING.

All Goods are first-class and will be sold at Ontario prices.

"STONE," "GEM," "BAND AND WEDDING RINGS."

A splendid assortment of

Rings, Rings, Rings,

COILAR STUDS, COILAR STUDS,

SCARF PINS, SCARF PINS,

EAR RINGS, EAR RINGS,

CLASPS, CLASPS,

NECKLACES, NECKLACES,

A large stock of SOLID GOLD, SILVER AND SILVERED

Just Received.

CLOCKS AND JEWELRY,

Watches,

all funds collected for the proposed testimonial to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in recognition of his services in connection with the late exhibition, will, in accordance with his Royal Highness' wishes, be devoted to that object.

It has also been decided that an appeal be made to all the Queen's subjects throughout Her Majesty's Dominions to give a generous support to establish and maintenance such a Memorial Institute.

Although a previous communication upon this subject addressed by me very generally throughout the country has hitherto borne very little fruit, I propose to make a further effort to awaken an interest in the matter, which, I hope, may be productive of better results.

I shall deem it very unfortunate if the local feeling pervading these Territories fails to avail itself of the present opportunity for expression and we omit to participate in a project with which all other Colonial portions of Her Majesty's Dominions will doubtless be associated.

While I am fully sensible of the difficulty which existing circumstances in the country create as to all raising of public subscriptions, even for the most desirable objects, I venture to think that, if the maximum amount of contributions here be placed at a very low figure, the number of subscribers will yet prove to be large, and the total sum realized form no mean addition to the General Fund.

With a view, therefore, to secure as widespread a response as possible to the appeal, which has been addressed to us, and to give an opportunity to all to share in it, I have decided that the highest amount which any one person be asked to subscribe be limited to one dollar, but any lesser sum down to the smallest coin in our currency will be gladly received.

I enclose you, herewith, a number of blank subscription forms, which I request the favor of your distributing in your neighborhood amongst all who are willing to take charge of them, and I beg to solicit your cordial co-operation in adopting the most effectual means to promote the success of this appeal.

It is proposed to hold a public meeting in Regina at an early date, and I shall be glad to see the example generally followed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. DEWDNEY,
Lieut.-Governor.

The Manitoba News, heretofore published at Morden, Man., has been purchased by the Monitor Printing Co. and will be continued as the Morden Monitor.

Henderson's Canadian Pacific Railway Pocket Gazetteer and Travellers Guide is published monthly at Winnipeg. It contains a large amount of useful information and is published at 10 cents per copy or \$1.00 a year.

WOLSELEY PUBLIC SCHOOL.

The following shows the standing of the pupils in their respective classes during the month of March:

FOURTH CLASS.

Percy Bray; Arthur Perley.

THIRD CLASS.

Burton Campbell 636 marks; Ernest Perley 611; Cordelia Biden 601; Peter Racette 458; George Biden 437; George Grant 421.

SECOND CLASS, (SEN.)

Maggie Sutherland 586; Edwin Bray 542; Norman Hurlbut 534; J. H. McKay 476; Zeba Biden 348; Charles Bray.

SECOND CLASS, (JUN.)

Abbie Kennedy; Lizzie Sutherland; Herbert Hall.

PART II.

Frank Grant; Laura Bray; John Racette; Bella Robinson; Jesse Hurlbut; Wm. Mitchell.

Average attendance 26

J. F. MIDDLETON.

April 2nd 1887.

—Dr. Clark's Sarsaparilla cures all kind of blood diseases from a common purple to the worst case of Beriberi. A Chlorax Kidney Cure is a positive Cure for all kidney complaints.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon of SATURDAY, 30th April, 1887, for the delivery of Indian Supplies during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1888, consisting of Flour, Bacon, Groceries, Ammunition, Tents, Ovens, Canteens, Ammunition, Implements, Tools, etc., daily paid, at various points in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

Forms of tender containing full particulars relative to the supplies required, dates of delivery, &c., may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Indian Commissioner at Regina, or to the Indian Office, Winnipeg. Tenders may tender for each description of goods for any portion of each description of goods separately or for all the goods called for in the Schedules, and the Department reserves to itself the right to reject the whole or any part of a tender.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a Canadian Bank in favor of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs for the full amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract based on such tender when called upon to do so, or if it fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender is not accepted, the cheque will be returned.

Tenders must make up in the Money columns in the Schedule the total money value of the goods they offer to supply, or their tender will not be entertained. Each tender must, in addition to the signature of the tenderer, be signed by two witnesses acceptable to the Department, for the proper performance of the contract. When implemented a particular make or mentioned it is because the articles so designated suit the Department for the purposes required better than others; in such cases the competition between tenderers must, of course, be in the transportation to the place of delivery.

In all cases where transportation may be in part by rail, contractors must make proper arrangements for supplies to be forwarded at once from railway stations to their destination in the Government Warehouse at the point of delivery.

Tenders will please note carefully the following conditions:—

1. Supplies will not be paid for until the Department has been assured of the satisfactory delivery of each article for which payment is claimed.
2. No tender for supplies of a description different to that given in the index will be considered, and supplies which are found, on delivery, to be of a kind or quality different to those described, will be rejected by the agents of the Department; and the contractor and his contract will be held responsible for any loss entailed on the Department through failure to deliver in accordance with terms of contract.
3. It must be distinctly understood that supplies are to be delivered at various points for the prices named in the tender; that no additional charge for packing or any other account will be entertained, and that an invoice must accompany each separate delivery of supplies. An invoice for each separate delivery must also be sent to the Department of Indian Affairs at Ottawa, and one to the Indian Commissioner at Regina, if the supplies are for the Northwest Territories. Where the supplies are for points in Manitoba Superintendency the triplicate invoice should be sent to L. McCall, Winnipeg.
4. Prices must be given for articles to be delivered at each point of delivery named in the Schedule for each article for which a tender is submitted, and not an average price for each article at all points of delivery; no tender based on a system of averages will be considered.
5. Tenderers should understand that they must bear the cost of the delivery of their supplies to the Department of Indian Affairs but also freight charges incurred in returning such samples to the tenderer.
6. When supplies are to be delivered "equal to sample," tenderers should understand that the sample is to be seen either at the Department of Indian Affairs at the office of the Indian Commissioner at Regina at the office of the Inspector in charge at Winnipeg, or at any one of the undersigned Indian Agencies.

MANITOBA.

Agent, Agency.
H. Martineau, The Narrows, Lake Manitoba
G. Ouellet, Portage la Prairie.
A. M. Mackie, St. Peter's.
R. J. N. Fisher, Fort Francis.
Geo. McPherson, Assabaskasing.
John McIntyre, Savanne.
G. G. Mann, Grand Rapids.
A. MacKay, Berens River.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Agent, Agency.
J. A. Markle, Battle.
J. A. Campbell, Moose Mountain.
A. McDonald, Crooked Lakes.
W. S. Grant, Assiniboia Reserve.
P. J. Williams, Fox Hills.
J. B. Lash, Micoopetung's Reserve.
H. Keith, Touchwood Hills.
J. A. MacKay, Prince Albert.
G. G. Mann, Onion Lake.
J. A. Mitchell, Victoria.
W. Anderson, Edmonton.
S. B. Lucas, Peace Hills.
W. Dickinson, Blood Reserve.
M. Begg, Blackfoot Crossing.
W. C. de Bishland, Soreau Reserve.

and that no attention will be paid to a sample of any article, which may accompany a tender, if a standard sample of such article is on view at the Department of Indian Affairs or any one of its Offices or Agencies aforesaid.

These schedules must not be mutilated—they must be returned to the Department entire even if the supply of one article only is tendered for—and tenderers should in the covering letter accompanying their tender, state the pages of the schedules on which are the articles for which they have tendered.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

L. VANKOUGHNETT,

Deputy of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, Feb'y 2, 1887.

J. B. ROBINSON
Contractor, Builder,
ETC., ETC.
QU'APPELLE.
All Work in my Line will Receive
Careful Attention.

J. H. MacCAUL,
DEALER IN
LUMBER,
SASH,
DOORS,
BUILDING PAPER, Etc., Etc.
OFFICE AND YARD NEAR C. P. R.
STATION, QU'APPELLE.
Qu'Appelle, May 28, 1886.

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LIVERY
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DOORS, SASH
Building Paper, etc.
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BRANCH at FORT QU'APPELLE.

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WHOLESALE GROCER!
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A large proportion of this Company's Lands is in thickly settled Districts.

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MANAGING DIRECTOR FOR CANADA

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good Stores, etc.

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THE NORTH OF SCOTLAND LOAN CO. will advance Money on Improved Lands.
A number of Improved Farms at Edgley, Indian Head and Fort Qu'Appelle, to be dis-
posed of.
Several choice STOCK SECTIONS close to Town can be purchased on reasonable terms.
Those wishing for lists of Government Lands to Homestead, or Lands to purchase will
apply at the office of

F. L. L. OSLER

Qu'Appelle, May 13, 1886.

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Which we will sell at the most reasonable prices.

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From other Towns.

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Practical Watchmaker and Jeweller.

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WILLIAM ELLI,
Fringing, repairing, etc. All work warranted to give satisfaction. Shop at Edgeley farm, six miles north-west of Qu'Appelle.

WHITEWOOD,

Assiniboia, North West Territories, Canada.

Important Information for Tenant Farmers.

A Description of the Settlement, Its Capabilities and Vacant Lands.

By CHARLES MARSHALLSAY, M.N.W.C., and Member of the Board of Education for the North West Territories.

Situation.—About 250 miles west of Winnipeg and 20 miles west of the boundary of Manitoba and about 90 miles east of Regina, the Capital of the North West Territories, and lying to the north of the Moose Mountains and principally south of the Qu'Appelle River.

Extent.—About 28 Townships, sub-divided into about 4,000 farms of 160 acres each.

Soil.—A black loam, ranging in depth and richness. Alkali beds, very few and small. Boulders crop up through the prairie here and there and are of great service for lining wells and making stone foundations for buildings. A few houses are built of stone. Limestone is found everywhere in small quantities and beds of sand are within reach of every settler. The soil is generally clay, very good bricks are made from the clay found in the low lying lands.

Water.—The Qu'Appelle River crosses the northern part of this district from west to east and is fed by numerous springs from the north and the south the largest one being Scissors Creek which drains a large tract of land to the north of Whitewood. The Pipestone River crosses the centre of the district from west to east and is fed by the Moose Mountain Creek which meanders through the southern part of the settlement. Various small lakes exist, the largest is Round Lake to the north and Wood Lake in the central west. The number of small ponds are innumerable. Sloughs (wet marshes) occur here and there they are not of great extent but are of great value for the great growth of grass in and around them, wells are sunk all over the settlement at depths varying from 30 to 50 feet.

Timber.—This district was once well wooded but now only about one-third has the advantage of growing timber. The poplar and willow is the common variety. On the north slope of the Moose Mountain and in the Qu'Appelle Valley poplar logs large enough for building purposes can be found, but otherwise the trees are young. Scrub oak, ash, maple and birch are also found side by side with the large trees before alluded to.

Hay.—This district is rich in hay, very long grass is found on the margins of sloughs and in the river bottoms. Cultivated grasses have not been tried here owing to the abundance of natural grass.

Scenery.—The Qu'Appelle Valley is noteworthy for its scenery and the part of it near to Whitewood is specially favored in that respect. The Scissors Creek and the Pipestone Valley and the north slope of the Moose Mountains are worthy of mention.

Seasons.—Since 1882 the seasons have been unfortunate to the "grain raisers", summer frosts have committed devastation here and there all over the country, late crops have been destroyed and early crops affected. The season of 1886 suffered from drought, there was no frost, the sample of wheat raised was excellent, but the crop was small, in some instances nothing. The Whitewood district did not suffer so severely, the trees and richer soil and better cultivation and physical situation afforded many advantages and copious showers fell now and again.

Climate.—Healthy and bracing, hot in summer and cold in winter. The proverbial "wet June" has not been realized since 1882. The trees bud in May and burst in full leaf in a few days and drop their leaves in October about as quickly. New grass is high enough to give the cattle a bite by the 1st of June and grows then very fast, the cattle care not for the new grass if they can munch at old grass the stalks of which are solid and juicy. Winter sets in by the 1st of November and everything freezes up, the month of November is generally a bad month for locomotion, on some days there is snow and on others there is none, and drivers are at loss whether to use wagons or sleighs. The months of January and February are conspicuous for their dry cold atmosphere which is not uncomfortable, except when a sharp wind blows from the north-west and which pierces everything. Feeding hay to cattle and piling fuel in the stove is then the only occupations. These "cold snaps", rightly so called, for they are "short and sharp", rarely last twenty-four hours, and then the calm which follows is both appreciated and enjoyed. By the end of February the winter days are long and light and generally very warm at midday. The winter is liked by everyone. It has never driven a settler away yet. April is the seeding time and all aim to end their seeding in the month. July is the hay harvest, and the latter part of August and beginning of September should see the crop all harvested.

Fuel.—Up to the present time enough wood for fuel has been obtained in the settlement, and there is yet a little. Coal is brought by the Canadian Pacific Railway both from the east and from the west, and is much lower in price this winter than it has been. It is now 30 shillings a ton. Coal is reported to be found in our district and active operations for boring are being instituted. The immense coal fields, west, will assuredly greatly reduce the price of coal within a short time.

Grain Raising.—The exclusive raising of the cereals has been a failure during the last four seasons. Beautiful wheat, excellent barley, splendid oats and good flax has been produced but not in a paying scale. The country to success was the summer frost. The promoter of mixed husbandry has not failed to the same extent he has found a market for his stock and been able to put damaged grain to good use in the feeding of the same. The North West farmer has learned by latter experience the necessity of good cultivation and early seeding and complete preparation for the sowing in the autumn. For the grain which is raised, buyers frequent the towns along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and during the past winter the Whitewood grain has been sent both east and west. There is a great necessity for a moderately sized flour mill in Whitewood and it is worthy the attention of any practical man of capital to whom this circular may come. Barley is raised very successfully here and its growth is very rapid; this suggests also another industry, the creation of a Brewery in Whitewood; a good supply of water is assured. Oats have always found a ready sale, the supply has never been equal to the demand.

Roads and Bridges.—Good trails exist across the prairie in every direction, surveyed road allowances are mapped out but they have not been strictly followed. The rivers and streams are bridged at convenient points, gratuitous labor in the part of settlers, assisted by a money grant from the government, have overcome these obstacles.

Labor.—Has not been a matter of much moment in this district. Farmers generally do their own work and help each other in busy times and work in groups for special purposes, such as threshing, bridge erecting, log house raising, etc., a single man with a stock of his own to

care for often lives during the winter months with a neighbouring family at a nominal rate, or he goes to a distant part where large gangs of men are employed in the woods to get out quantities of heavy timber.

Schools.—The North West government have a very liberal Act in force respecting elementary Schools; a School district can be formed wherever ten children of age ranging from 5 to 16 can be formed. The district is under the charge of local trustees appointed by the people, and the government grants are such that the district need not tax the settler over a nominal sum per annum to carry on the school efficiently. The teachers have to be certificated, and the school is annually inspected. School houses are not more than 3 miles from any settler's residence. There are seven School districts in operation in this locality.

Churches.—The English Church of St. Mary's, Whitewood, has been established since 1883. It is in the diocese of Qu'Appelle and under the charge of the Rev. G. B. Childs, of Moosomin, regular services are conducted by a licensed lay-reader in the clergyman's absence. It is expected that a resident clergyman will be appointed this summer. Church of England Missionaries are established north and south of Whitewood, and every settler is within easy reach of the services of the Church. The Presbyterian (Knox) Church, Whitewood, is under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Ogilvie, who has numerous missions established throughout the district.

Society.—Little need be said under this head, for whenever necessity arises or occasion requires or commemoration warrants, the point is always taken up and the dance or concert or lecture or meeting or picnic comes off with the greatest success; "every body welcome" is the motto at these gatherings, and very jolly ones they are. Whitewood has its annual race meeting and agricultural show, and takes advantage of "Dominion Day." A cricket club is being organized and promises to be a great success.

Taxes.—No tax other than a school tax in those districts which are organized, has been assessed in this settlement, no municipal system is in operation, though the bounds of the Whitewood municipality have been marked out.

Building Materials.—All kinds of timber are shipped in, lime is burnt in the spot, and is found near by, and bricks are made at Whitewood, stones suitable for foundations can be found anywhere.

Industries.—We lack, a flour mill would do well, a woolen factory has fair prospects, for a number of sheep are now in the district; a brewery should be the market for our barley, and a cheese factory is as essential as a flour mill. To all these opportunities does the writer invite immediate attention.

Stock Raising.—Should be encouraged here for our district is exactly suited for it. We have hay, a fair amount of shelter, and water, in abundance and as it has been shown that mixed farming has a more certain prospect of success than exclusive grain raising, settlers with herds of cattle have done better than the owners of "self binding harvesters." There are now with us three flocks of sheep, two bands of ponies and several herds of horned cattle, and the owners of them are among our most solid settlers.

Railways.—The Canadian Pacific Railway crosses the northern portion of our district. No other line can touch this district for a long time to come. A line will pass within about twelve miles of the north of this district this summer. A passenger train and a freight train going east, and the same class of trains going west, pass Whitewood every day.

Game and Fish.—Wild ducks are very plentiful in wet seasons and the prairie chicken (grouse) are with us all the year round. Rabbits and partridges frequent the woods, and snipe are in marshes. Now and then a deer comes in sight but very seldom. A species of hare is found in the open prairie. Pike and white fish abound in the larger lakes.

Prairie Fires.—These are a source of danger in sparsely settled districts and where hay and trees abound they create great destruction. They will not cross cultivated land. It is necessary therefore to connect one ploughed field with another by ploughed fire-breaks. To preserve farm houses and buildings and stacks of hay and grain it is imperative that they be placed within an enclosure thus secured, roadways and streams are small checks to the progress of a fire but they are not sufficient when it is driven by a high wind. The fire does not get into a well cultivated and close settlement. A mixed farming and a stock raising country run great risks from these fires; their work is generally the work of an incendiary or careless person.

Indians.—Large tracts of land called Reserves are now set apart for the use of the several bands of Indians respectively, where under the eye of an Indian agent and a staff of farm instructors, they are engaged in agricultural pursuits. Occasionally a small party will temporarily leave the reserve for hunting purposes.

The Town of Whitewood.—So called from the poplar trees or "white wood" by which it is surrounded. Mr. Charles Marshall says claims to be the founder of this town. He located on land near it, while the Railway Station was building in September, 1882, and he erected a building upon the townsite and began business as a general storekeeper in March, 1883. Since that time the town has steadily grown in size and importance and is now the acknowledged centre of a first rate settlement. At the present time besides the railway premises there are three hotels and boarding houses, three general stores, three livery stables, a harness maker's shop, a flour and grain store, a butcher's shop, a lumber yard (timber yard), a brick yard, a coal yard. There are also two doctors, a lawyer, three agricultural implement agents and a clergyman. There is a public weighing machine, a post office, a free public school, two churches and a depot for a detachment of the North West Mounted Police. Mail stages leave Whitewood for the north and south every Friday. Whitewood is surveyed into lots and blocks and streets and avenues, good building lots, according to situation can be obtained from \$40 to \$125. Prices in this locality are the same as in Winnipeg or Brandon. A few items will be interesting. Beef, retail, 15c per lb.; Bacon, 12c per lb.; good Butter, 20c per lb.; Flour, \$2.50 per 100 lbs.; Sugar, 7c per lb.; Tea, 50c per lb.; Coffee, 40c per lb.; Oatmeal, 5c per lb.; a good suit of men's clothes made to order, \$25; a flannel shirt, \$2; a good pair of shoes, \$3; a pair of blankets, \$6; a set of double harness, \$10; a plough, \$21; a wagon, \$60; a cow, \$45; a pony, \$50; a good horse, \$150; a bushel of wheat, 65c; barley, 50c; potatoes, 30c; furniture and crockery are dear.

Taking up Land.—A homesteader should arrive in the country not later than May and enter for land as soon as possible, hire a man and team to plough ten acres and overlook the building of his house himself. Sow oats or barley on the land and plant potatoes in a corner of it. He will thus have a small crop the first year and be able to put up abundance of hay and fix himself securely and also make good preparations for the second year's operations. A man with sufficient capital to buy an improved farm will find buildings ready and land cultivated, but to take advantage of such a position the first of April should see him on his land, for early sowing is a necessity for wheat. Make good frost proof cellars and save abundance of hay is good advice to a new owner, many old country people find the need of it before they practise it.

Vacant Lands.—And lands available to new comers may be classed under the following heads:—Free Homesteads, Cancelled Lands, Canadian Pacific Railway Lands, Canadian North West Land Company's Lands, The Hudson's Bay Company's Lands, Wild Land the property of private persons, and improved farms also the property of private persons.

Free Homesteads.—Section 27 of the Dominion Lands Act, 1883, reads: "Any person, male or female, who is the sole head of a family, or any

male who has attained the age of eighteen years, shall on making application in the form A in the schedule to this Act, be entitled to obtain homestead entry for any quantity of land not exceeding one quarter section and being of the class of land open, under the provisions of this Act to homestead entry." A quarter section is 160 acres and the class of land open is every even numbered section, with the exceptions of sections 8 and 26 in every township which belongs to the Hudson's Bay Company. Free homesteads are scattered in this district; they have been culled for four years, the best are not always taken first, for many and various are the circumstances which govern the entering for lands.

Unsettled Lands.—These lands have reverted to the government through the abandonment of the first homestead. The lands are inspected and improvements, if any are valued, the number of acres which can be homesteaded free are limited to 80 and the price of the balance of the original homestead is universally increased. There are a few lands of this class near Whitewood, a common reason for abandoning a homestead is want of capital with which to work it.

Canadian Pacific Railway Lands.—Are as the name implies, the property of the Railway Company and are the balance of the odd numbered sections retained by them in every township. The company sells their land at a very moderate price and if required will give easy terms of payment extending over a period of ten years in annual instalments. The price of the Company's land ranges from \$2.50 (10 shillings) to \$8.00 (thirty-three shillings) per acre. A very choice selection of Railway lands can be obtained near Whitewood where an agent of the company resides.

Canadian North West Land Company's Lands.—These lands have been selected from the railway lands before alluded to and are supposed to be the cream of the C. P. R. Company's Lands. The price per acre, ranges from \$5 (twenty-one shillings) to \$12 (fifty shillings) per acre. This company allows easy payments extending over a period of six years. A very good selection of this company's land can be obtained in this settlement. An agent resides in Whitewood, who thoroughly knows the country and will drive intending purchasers out to see the lands.

The Hudson's Bay Company's Lands.—This Company offers two sections in every township for sale at from \$5 (twenty-one shillings) to \$7.50 (about thirty-one shillings) per acre. They also offer easy terms of payment extending over a period of eight years. Some good sections belonging to this Company are in this district and parties will be readily directed to them by the writer of this article.

Wild Lands. the property of private companies as of private individuals. About eighty farms in lots of not less than 160 acres each can be bought upon easy terms, viz.—ten per cent of the price in cash, and the balance in instalments to suit purchasers, the price per acre of these farms is from \$5 (£1) to \$6 (25 shillings). These farms are well suited for mixed farming, there is abundance of hay and water. The agent for this property lives at Whitewood.

Improved Farms.—Many of the pioneer settlers have re-homesteaded, consequently the first homestead is for sale. Others from causes they cannot control have to sell their farms. Amongst these there are some very cheap homesteads; they vary in price from \$500 (£100) to \$2,000 (£400) cash for the 160 acres, and when it is considered that an immigrant finds to his hand land cultivated, houses built, a well dug, etc., etc., the conclusion forces conviction that the improved homestead will bring back the quickest return. Nearly all the farms of the Whitewood district are best suitable for stock raising. Out of a list of about two dozen farms for sale the following description is a sample of them:—Seven miles south of Whitewood railway station 160 acres in extent, new frame dwelling house with stone lined cellar, stable 60x18, grainery, 25 acres under cultivation, crop at valuation, pretty situation, groves of poplar on land, close to Pipestone River, price \$1000 (£200) cash, part can remain on mortgage.

The writer of this article will gladly correspond with any old country farmer desiring information on the North West, he has but one object to build up the settlement which he has adopted as his home with a prosperous farming community. References can be made to the Hon. Edgar Dewdney, Lieut.-Governor of the North West Territories, Regina, the Lord Bishop of Qu'Appelle, St. John's College, Qu'Appelle; W. B. South, Esq., M. P., Winnipeg; Alexander Begg Esq., 88 Cannon street, London, England, or to the High Commissioner for Canada, Victoria Chambers, Westminster, London, England.

NOTE.—Read "Manitoba and the North West", by John Macoun, M. A.

Wood Mountain & Qu'Appelle Railway.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next meeting session thereof, for an Act to amend the Act incorporating the Wood Mountain and Qu'Appelle Railway Company, authorizing the reduction of the number of Directors, the location and the location of the line of the said Railway Company, and other purposes.

T. W. JACKSON, Secretary.

Port Qu'Appelle, N.W.T. Jan. 13, 1887.

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THE STARR KIDNEY PILL.

To Relieve the Suffering.

"The successful firm known as the Starr Kidney Pill Company, of Toronto, are about to introduce their old-fashioned and reliable proprietary medicine into this province. They manufacture Dr. Starr's Kidney Pill for lame, weak and sore backs, which have been sold long and extensively throughout Manitoba, Ontario, the lower provinces and in England. The cures effected by these pills are said to be marvelous, is relieving and curing those said to be incurable diseases known as dialysis and Bright's disease of the kidneys. A leading system M. P. says these pills are certainly the best remedy ever tried in his locality for kidney or urinary diseases. These kidneys pills ought to have a large sale in this province, as there are many miners, fishermen and railroad men afflicted with kidney disorders, to say nothing of its prevalence among other classes of our people. The same company also manufacture numerous other medicines for the cure of other of the many ills which flesh is heir to. A general agent will be appointed for the province. We wish the company success."—Victoria Daily Times, Sept. 9, 1886.

NOTE:—See the advertisement in this paper.

Discoveries and Aliments of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Nerve system or Affected and complicated causing Pain in small of Back, Sides, etc., producing Frequent Urinary Disorders, such as frequent Strains, Difficult Urination or Urinary Incontinence, Inability of Retention and Sedimentation, Urine, Dropsical System, etc., denoting the presence in the system of Urinary troubles, to the Urinary Nerve system, known as Bright's disease, of the Bladder and Kidneys; Urinary Incontinence, Dropsy, Pains, Nervous Irritability, and various other ailments.

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ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

THEIR Great French Remedy, Dr. J. P. Dewdney's Pills. These Pills are positively effective in all functional complaints, and wherever they exist have the effect of bringing about a healthy condition. Ask for our name everywhere. We recommend them to all.

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- PLUSH GOODS.
- POT FLOWERS.
- TRUMPETS.
- RATTLES.
- BRACKETS.
- KALEIDOSCOPES.
- NOVELS.
- CARD CASES.
- INDIA RUBBER DOLLS.
- CHINA DOLLS.
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- SWORDS.
- GUNS.
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- NINE PINS.
- DRAWING SLATES.
- BOXES OF PAINTS.
- TOY FURNITURE.
- MAGIC LANTERNS.
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- VASES.
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- VIOLINS.
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- TIN TOYS.
- MUSTACHE CUPS.
- ETC., ETC., ETC.

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To all subscribers to THE QU'APPELLE PROGRESS who desire it, we will furnish the WEEKLY MAIL for one year for 50 cents, making the price of both papers only \$1.75 for one year. An arrangement with the publishers enables us to do this. Take advantage of this chance.

THE

Nor-West Farmer.

WM. CLARK, Editor.

The Great Agricultural and Family Journal of the North-west, a handsome, vigorous and practical thirty-four page monthly, devoted to the best interests of the Farmer and Householder. Its agricultural information will be found fresh and reliable, and of a nature to stimulate thought, lead to close observation, create a thirst for knowledge, induce a habit of watching the processes of nature, of tracing out causes and effect, and of exercising freely an independent judgment. In order to attain success the farmer must gather up a multitude of facts in relation to his business; he must arrange these facts and deduce from them those general principles that will be safe to rest upon. And no farmer can afford to be without THE Nor-West Farmer. The housewife needs it for the practical information in its Household Department, and the boys and girls will be benefited and instructed by the city wide awake articles, puzzles, poetry and humor which enliven its pages.

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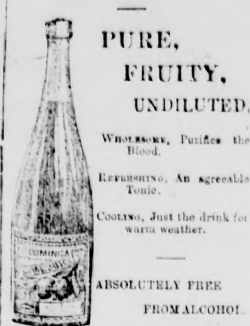
Winnipeg, Man.

We have made arrangements with the publishers of the above 54-page picture to club it with THE QU'APPELLE PROGRESS.

The regular subscription price of the paper is \$2.00, but by the clubbing arrangement we are enabled to offer both for \$1.75 for one year.

—See the new goods at THE PACIFIC STORE.

Dominica Lime Fruit Juice.



Wholesome, Purifies the Blood.

Refreshing, An agreeable Tonic.

Cooling, Just the drink for warm weather.

ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM ALCOHOL.

For sale by Grocers and Druggists in pints and quarts.

Refined expressly for LYMAN SONS & CO., Montreal.

24 O'CLOCK.

Canadian Pacific Ry.

CHANGE OF TIME

WESTERN DIVISION.

TIME TABLE:

In Effect June 27th, 1886.

TIME TABLE			
In Effect June 27th, 1886.			
READ DOWN	STATIONS	READ UP	
GOING WEST		GOING EAST	
1:17:50 PM	Winnipeg	AR 6	11:10 AM
2:32:22	Fort Portage		9:30
3:45	Lima		7:30
4:50	Savanna		5:30
6:11:45 AM	St. Arthur	LV 10	3:10
GOING WEST		GOING EAST	
9:40 AM	Winnipeg	AR 17	12:10 PM
11:48	Portage la Prairie		12:50
13:50	Carberry		1:30
15:10	Brandon		1:50
17:07	Virden		2:42
18:46	Elkhorn		3:30
20:19	Fleming		4:30
21:33	Moosemound		5:11
23:15	Wapella		7:35
24:46	Whitewood		7:02
26:30	Broadview		6:00
28:00	Oakshole		4:40
29:30	Greenfield		4:20
30:38	Summersburg		4:00
32:08	Wolseley		3:36
34:17	Sinitahuta		3:15
36:46	Indian Head		2:46
39:15	Qu'Appelle		2:15
41:40	McLean		1:55
44:10	Balgownie		1:30
46:40	Pilot Butte		1:12
49:10	Regina		12:50
51:40	Grand Coulee		12:25
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HOME & GOSSIP.

QU'APPELLE.

—Kill the gophers. Don't let the little pests live to eat up your crops.

—On Good Friday there will be services in St. Peter's Church at 11 and 20 o'clock.

—Qu'Appelle Lodge of Free Masons met in regular communication on Tuesday evening.

—Qu'Appelle Council, Royal Templars of Temperance, is growing in members and interest.

—Subscription lists for the Imperial Institute are open at the post office and with Mr. A. M. McLane, Clerk of the municipality.

—Wheat soaked for twenty-four hours in a saturated solution of bluestone is said to be an excellent thing to destroy gophers. Try it.

—On Easter Sunday, at St. Peter's Church, there will be choral service at 11 and 19 o'clock, holy communion at 8 o'clock and after morning service.

—Our genial and esteemed friend, Mr. Wm. Ott, tonsorial artist, went east on a visit to his friends. It was rumored that he would not return alone.

—A tea meeting and entertainment is in progress under the auspices of the Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church, to take place on Tuesday evening, the 19th instant.

—The municipality will pay three cents each for gopher tails delivered during April and May and two cents during June. The gophers must have been killed within the bounds of the municipality.

—We printed last week a number of extra copies of THE PROGRESS but on account of the article on the fishery question, they are all gone. We deem it but just to say that the article was prepared for us as an editorial by Rev. A. Andrews.

—The municipal council met on Saturday last. The minutes are held over till next week on account of their great length. They contain the auditor's report, and other important matter that should be given in full. They will appear next week. The affairs of the municipality appear to be in a very satisfactory state.

—The Calico Ball to be held on the 12th inst., is the talk of the town. Both ladies and gentlemen seem greatly puzzled as to what they are to dress like. Ladies of course will wear calico dresses, but the style of the same seems to exercise their minds a great deal. Gentlemen appear to be much troubled as to how they shall dress. The most favorite seems to be to cover the collar of the coat with print.

—The original and only King Kennedy, the world's greatest illusionist and emperor of ventriloquists, will give an entertainment here on Friday evening the 8th inst. It will consist of scientific illusions and wonders, selected from a repertoire of over 500 illusions, entitled the Enchanted Palace of Illusion, or Nights in Wonderland. The press has spoken highly of him and no doubt his entertainment will be a good one. Tickets 50 cents, children 25.

—On Friday last, the 1st inst., a shooting affray occurred in the vicinity of this town, which fortunately did not result fatally. It appears that a young Cree Indian has been jealous of his squaw, and on Friday when she was returning from town to their teepee, in company with some others he fired at her with a shot gun. Another Indian seeing his intention throw a blanket over her head, and she put up her hand to her face, which checked the shot. Part of the charge lodged in her hand and part in her face, but did not seriously injure her. The Indian then went to his teepee, and said he was going to shoot himself. An effort being made to get the gun from him he shot himself, but without serious results. On the police going toward the teepee to investigate the affair, the would-be murderer and suicide started for parts unknown.

—And now advertise your spring goods.

—See the new advertisement of Messrs. C. C. Bailey & Co. Their stock is very fine.

—Rev. Alfred Andrews will deliver a lecture in the Methodist Church of this town, on Friday the 9th inst. Proceeds to aid in the improvement of the church music.

—Probable candidates for the Northwest Council: L. Thompson, G. L. Dadds, J. P. Dill, of Wolseley; Major Phipps, Summerbery; W. Sutherland and S. Cruthers, of Ft. Qu'Appelle; and A. C. Paterson and G. B. Murphy of Qu'Appelle. Next.

—A convention to nominate a strong candidate for the Northwest Council should be held, and should be composed of delegates from all parts of the district. No one part of the district should expect to nominate the man alone as the whole will have to elect him.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

A numerous attended, and influential meeting of English, and other residents of this Municipality, was held at McLane's Hall on Saturday last the 2nd inst. for the purpose of considering the formation of a St. George's Society.

Mr. F. L. Osler was elected to the chair by acclamation, and the following resolutions were duly moved, seconded and carried.

1. That the "Qu'Appelle St. George's Society" be established.

2. That the object of the Society be to promote friendly intercourse between, and to render assistance, to English people residing or arriving in the Municipality of South Qu'Appelle.

3. That the affairs of the Society be managed by the following officers: President, Vice President, Chaplain, Treasurer, Secretary and a Committee of five persons. The officers of the Society to be ex-officio members of the committee.

4. That His Lordship, the Bishop of Qu'Appelle be President.

5. That Mr. S. H. Caswell be Vice President.

6. That the Rev. Mr. Edward Brown be Chaplain.

7. That Mr. Jagger be Treasurer.

8. That Mr. R. Douglas Strong be Secretary.

9. That Mr. F. L. Osler, Dr. G. P. Bell, Dr. C. E. Carthew, Mr. A. Webster, and Mr. W. T. Thompson be the Committee.

10. That the Committee be instructed to prepare a constitution and by-laws for the Society, to be submitted for approval to a general meeting of the members of the Society.

11. That the annual subscription for membership of the Society be fixed at the sum of \$100.

12. That the Society hold a public Banquet on St. George's Day (23rd April) and that the arrangements for the same be left in the hands of the Committee.

13. That the Committee be instructed to invite the presence of ladies at the banquet.

The meeting concluded with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman.

All persons desirous of becoming members of the Society are requested to enroll with the Secretary, Mr. R. D. Strong as soon as possible.

Tickets for the St. George's dinner on the 23rd April can be had on application to the Secretary or members of the Committee. Single tickets \$1.50 each, double tickets admitting bearer and one lady \$2.50 each. Apply early as the number of tickets is limited.

CAUTION.

Parties are warned not to negotiate a missing Note for Thirty-two Dollars and fifty cents, given by Thomas Angley, W. A. Moun and T. Hoge, in favor of Manton & Campbell, and maturing 1st Jan. 1887.

What-wood, March 31, 1887.

WANTED.

Man and Woman Servant.

Man must understand farming and milking, woman, housework and feather making. Apply personally, or by letter to:

J. A. C. BLACKWOOD, & Miss F. O. Axtell.
March 31, 1887.

IN TIME! T. L. BRAY, OF WOLSELEY, SPRING STOCK COMPLETE BY THE 20TH

Just on time and at the right time did I place my orders with some of the best manufacturers and wholesale houses in the Dominion of Canada, thus securing for my customers many lines of

Goods at the Lowest Possible Prices,

and which have since advanced from ten to twenty-five per cent.; this is a profit of itself which I propose sharing with my Customers, remembering that hard times demand low prices and small profits.

While doing business in Wolseley I have endeavored to give my whole attention to that business, carefully watching the wholesale markets, always on the lookout for bargains; and being in a position to take the advantage of a depressed or glutted market; my customers therefore may at all times rest assured that when purchasing goods from me they are getting goods that have been well bought and are being sold at the lowest living profits.

IN OUR DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT

you will find all the leading lines in staple and fancy goods of which I will here mention a few:

Prints,	Denims,	Linen Huckback Towels,
Cretones,	Ducks,	Linen Damask Towels,
Ginghams,	Tickings,	Russia Crash Towelings,
Shirtings,	Waddings,	Brown Hollands,
Grey Cottons,	Cotton Batts,	Linen, Striped Turkish Towels,
White Cottons,	Cotton Towels,	Linen Damask Tablings,
Cottonades,	Table Napkins,	Linen Dice Tablings,
Tweeds,	White Honey-comb Quilts,	etc., etc., etc.
Kentucky Jeans,	Honey-comb cotton Towels,	

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!

This Department has received more than usual attention. All the leading shades and most desirable goods will be found here, including black and colored Cashmeres, etc. We also keep the leading lines in Muslins, Linings, Silks and Satins, Lace Curtains and Table Covers, Ribbons, Laces, Gents furnishing Goods, etc.

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

In this Department, when complete, which will be about the 20th of this month (March), will be found to contain as attractive and well assorted stock as can be found in any House in the Province of Assiniboia.

About Forty More New Suits to Arrive in a few Days.

Many lines have been specially made and of superior quality; those special lines we think will supply a want long felt by those parties who have been in the habit of getting their clothing made to order, as some of those suits are as well made as your tailor would make them. Call and see our Clothing before you place your orders elsewhere.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

The largest and best assorted stock that we have ever had the pleasure of offering to the public—Bought Direct from the Manufacturers. A large portion of those goods were bought within Five per cent, as cheap as many of the wholesale houses of this country have bought; thus you see we save nearly all the wholesale profit.

T. L. BRAYS IS THE PLACE FOR CHEAP BOOTS AND SHOES.

IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,


we take the lead; our stock is always well assorted and of the choicest brands.

Terms Cash Or Marketable Produce.

T. L. BRAY, WOLSELEY, ASSA.

Boy Wanted

For the printing business. A good chance for a smart boy. Apply at THE PROGRESS OFFICE, Qu'Appelle.



HIGH-WAY BRIDGE

Across the Bow River at CALGARY, N. W. T.

According to a plan and specification to be seen on and after the 17th instant, on application to Mr. L. F. D. Brown, P. E., at the office of the Public Works, Calgary, Alberta, where printed form of tenders can be obtained.

Proposals for the building are required to be in accordance with the conditions of the tender, and to be submitted to the Public Works, Calgary, Alberta, on or before the 27th inst. at 12 o'clock noon.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Board, for five per cent. of the value of the work to be done, and the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract upon the terms and conditions specified in the printed form of tender, and if the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Engineer does not hold itself to accept the lowest tender.

By order,
A. GORRILL,
Superintendent of Public Works,
Calgary, Alberta, 1887.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Engineer, will be received until Friday the 17th inst. for the building of a bridge across the Bow River at Calgary, N. W. T., according to a plan and specification to be seen on and after the 17th instant, on application to Mr. L. F. D. Brown, P. E., at the office of the Public Works, Calgary, Alberta, where printed form of tenders can be obtained.